MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.

Amusements To-Day. of Muste-Faut. ooth's Theatre -No Tagroughfare. Bowery Theatre-Will O' the Wisp. Bryant's Opera House-Twenty-third street. Cooper Institute-Laughing Gas.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-Alize. Cony Pastor's-Variety Troups. Cerrace Garden Theatre Grand Fair. Inion Square Theatre One Hundred Years Old. Vallack's Theatre - David Gyrrick. Vood's Museum-Neck and Neck. Mattires.

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For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth evenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S.30 P. M

Decision in the Louisiana Case.

The investigation by the Senate committee into the affairs of Louisiana has resulted in nothing so far as the action of Congress is concerned. Mr. CARPENTER'S bill ordering a new election in the State was lost by a close vote on Saturday morning after a night session. The opponents of the bill consisted of Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and a few Administration Republicans, the latter, with Mr. MORTON at their head, going against the bill for the reason that if nothing was done GRANT would continue to recognize the Kellogo Government. Mr. CARPENTER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated, but this motion was laid on the

This disposes of the matter for this session, but it will be reopened, partially at least, at the reassembling of the Senate on the 4th inst., when the question between PINCHBACK and MCMILLAN for a seat in that body will come up. Weary of the strife, even this may be passed over till the regular session.

Though the Louisiana case is one of the clearest ever presented to Congress, and though there was never any doubt that the McENERY Government received a large majority of the votes of the people in November, and though the Senate committee have unanimously denounced Durell's action whereby Kellogo and his following were placed in power as wholly unwarranted, nevertheless the Kelloggites were sure to win in this particular contest, because GRANT with his arbitrary notions and his subservient bayonets was on their

The whole subject now goes before the people of the country for review, and the end is not yet.

The Bethlehem Mystery.

On Friday, February 21, Monroe Sny-DER, a citizen of Bethlehem, travelled from New York in company with a fellow townsman, arriving in Bethlehem at a quarter past nine in the evening. He bade his friend good night, and started on foot for home. The whole distance to his house was about three-quarters of a mile. The path lay over a dark, covered bridge, about five hundred feet in length, acros the Lehigh river, and thence across another bridge over the Lehigh canal. Beyond these two bridges there is a stretch of highway leading to a third bridge, of stone, having five arches, over Monocacy creek. From the depot to the creek is about a quarter of a mile; and from the creek to the house the road is unbroken but rather crooked.

In the morning after Mr. SNYDER's arrival at the depot his body was found lying, face downward, on the gravelly bottom of Monocacy creek, which is a shallow stream. No marks were visible about the head, and there were no cuts in the clothing, which looked dirty, as though it nad been dragged over the ground. When the garments were removed three stab wounds were found in the abdomen. The surroundings indicated that the man had been murdered. It appeared that he had been met on the stone bridge, struck a stunning blow on the head by a sand bag or something of that sort, and then thrown over the low parapet upon the unbroken snow on the bank of the creek twelve feet below. Appearances suggested that his assailant had then jumped from the bridge into the bed of a pig pen, about six feet from the body and on the same level, from which he had approached the body, rifled it, dragged it under a dry arch, inflicted the stab wounds to make sure of death, and then dragged the body over the rough, frozen soil under the arch and out upon the bank below the bridge, whence it was cast into the water.

A coroner's jury was summoned on the day the body was found. Inquiry was first made as to any suspicious persons who had bee seen that night, but there was no one who could be connected with the murder. The surgeon who made the post-mortem examination testified that death ensued from effusion of blood on the brain, the result of a blow from some instrument leaving no outward mark. The stab wounds were apparently inflicted with a blunt instrument like a shoemaker's or an oysterman's knife. They had not bled either externally or internally; and the surgeon therefore regarded it as certain that they were inflicted after death. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by a blow on the head administered by some person unknown.

Meantime a large reward was offered for the murderer, and detectives began. They wought first a clue to the murderer, and next a motive for the murder. No tangible clue was obtainable except the nature of the wounds. The body had been completely stripped of everything except its clothing. No krife or weapon of any kind could be found. Several motives were suggested. The dead man's life was insured for sixty-five thousand dollars. Ther there was the motive of plunder ordinary, which would be satisfied by the possession of money or valuables found on the person; and the motive of plunder extraordinary, which would seek the possession of papers involving persons who might de-

the motive of suicide, the theory most recently advanced. The view most generally adopted is that Mr. SNYDER was murdered for his money. He had been engaged in business in which he frequently made collections of thousands of dollars, which he carried on his person.

The Coroner assembled the jury again on Tuesday last, and much new testimony was taken, none of it shedding much light on the case. The most remarkable evidence was that of the toll tender at the covered bridge, offered on Thursday. He swore that on the Friday night that Mr. SNYDER was killed, while extinguishing the lights on the bridge, he found him lying insensible on an elevated walk which runs parallel with the roadway. He shook him till he was aroused and told him to get up or he would freeze. To this Mr. SNY DER replied: "I can't; I am stabbed." He finally raised him to his feet. Mr. SNYDER tried to show the toll keeper his wounds, but that person could not see any. Mr. SNYDER then said that he thought he could go home, and started in that direction, while the toll keeper went the opposite way to extinguish the light at the other end of the bridge. When he returned Mr. SNYDER was gone, and he did not again see him until he was found lying in the creek. Much comment was excited by the fact that this witness had not appeared voluntarily at the first inquest. He accounted for this by saving that as the man was found dead after he saw him in the condition described he was afraid he would be very much blamed for not going home with him. This witness has been carefully cross-examined, but has consistently adhered to his original narrative. though on his examination by the counsel whom the dead man's son has retained

detectives. In a paper without date, but probably written recently, which was addressed to his son and found among his effects, Mr. SNYDER expresses the presentiment that he has not long to live, and commends his wife to the son's care. On a visit to his sister three days before his death, while he did not express fears of speedy demise, he was very melancholy. It is also said that his fortune had been impaired, and that a portion of his life insurance had been recently effected. On the other hand, he is described as a man of nerve and determination, who would be more apt to face difficulties than to suc cumb to them.

there were developed one or two trifling discrepancies between his story as told to

the jury and a previous statement to the

Burgess of the town in the presence of

Whether murder or suicide, this is certainly one of the most mysterious and remarkable cases on record.

The Awakening in the Methodist Church.

Is a great spiritual awakening beginning to appear in the Methodist Church? There are thousands of earnest Christian men in that denomination who mourn over the desolation of their Zion, and yearn to have it regain its old spiritual strength and The weekly discussions by the preachers of the New York Conference of the reason why the Church has failed in religion and the difficulty of getting up old-fashioned revivals have deepened and broadened from week to week until they have made a profound impression. The reports of these discussions in THE SUN have made the brethren in all parts of the country acquainted with what is doing in this city, and the earnestness of the speak. ers has touched the hearts of Methodists all over the land, and evoked a spirit which nothing but a thorough purging of the Church will satisfy.

We lately took occasion to show that the real trouble with the Methodist Church is the lack of religion in the members, their failure to keep the commandments of God, the immunity of rich and rascally Methodists from discipline, and the general spirit of worldliness which drowns and smothers the Church. This view was adopted at the conference of preachers last Monday morning and advocated with encouraging earnestness. "The two most important things necessary for revivals," said the Rev. Mr. BRADLEY, "are inward prayer and holy living." "The Church discipline should be enforced without distinction as to worldly condition. It is not right to enforce ceremonial discipline upon the man who has not a cent in his pocket and leave the millionaire out in the cold." It was also said that "the greatest hindrance to the revival of Gop's holy word is that clergymen look too much for a good investment for their spare capital. A minister of the gospel cannot preach self-denial when this love of money engrosses so much of his time. Look at Washington, at New York, and you will come to the conclusion only too soon as to the root of the difficulty why God's word is not better practised and preached."

That is the true doctrine. If the Methodists would save their Church from destruction they must root out the loves of the world and of the flesh which have taken possession of it, and once more live up to the spirit of their old hymn:

"Let worldly men, from shore to shore, Their chosen good pursue; Thy Word, O Lord, we value more Than tressures from Peru."

The Methodist ministers owe it to themselves, as well as to their brethren and to their God, to purge their Church of that lust of lucre and of wordly power which is now eating out its very life. This pandering to the domination of riches and the pursuits of politics has degraded the preachers. The most accomplished, purehearted, self-denying, God-fearing minister in the denomination is no longer of any account in comparison with some rich. purse-proud member who has made a fortune by ungodly practices which should cause his expulsion. There is hardly a Methodist church in the land nowadays in which some such person, with the bloated vanity of money and self-sufficiercy, does not sit in criticism upon his poor, hard-working paster, and annoy him with illiterate censure and purseproud fault finding. This is an outrageous state of things, and should be speedily amended. These purse-proud hypocrites should be taught that the faithful servant of Gon is not to have his sacred calling subordinated to the base business of gloss ing over their spiritual unworthiness and the covering up of their moral dehu-

quencies. In prosecuting their work the Methodist preachers must bring the power of the Spirit to bear not only upon outside sinners but upon inside sinners still more. They must lay the gospel axe at the root of the deadly upas tree of corruption, which is easting its poisoness blight all over the Church and all over the land, and threatens to destroy not only the Church but the nation also. The preachers of the New York Conference have are their holder removed; and there was | begun their work in the right way. Their

brethren all over the land are beginning to isten with solleitude for their Monday norning utterapces on these grave matters, and we hope that they will speak with no uncertain voice. We are all interested in the result of the movement which they have initiated; for unless the Church of Gop, which is the ark of safety for the human race, can be restored to its religious integrity, our nation is doomed to vicissitudes which the Christian patriot may well shrink from contemplating.

"There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or acspair. "And yet the doomed men's paths below May bloom as Eden bloomed; They did not, do not, will not know Or feel that they are doomed."

The New Vice-President.

HENRY WILSON will to-morrow be sworn in office as Vice-President of the United States. Considering that he was born in poverty and reared in ignorance, and that he is indebted to his own exertions and his own luck for his political advancement, no one can refuse a degree of respect to such energy and such success.

On the other hand. Mr. Wilson takes flice to-morrow in connection with an Administration more corrupt than any ever before known in our history, and as the representative of a party which is responsible for all the Credit Mobilier frauds. falsehoods, and perjuries. In these falsehoods he has also personally borne a conspicuous part. The unanimous report of the Senate committee on the Credit Mobilier transaction presented in the Senate on Thursday last speaks of Mr. WILSON in the following language:

in the following language:

"Mr. Wilson does not appear to have been well informed as to the character of the Credit Mobilier, nor does it appear he was aware or had reason to suspect AMES had any object in commending the investment other than that of friendship. The committee does not believe Senator Wilson is affected by the transaction with AMES, but they feel constrained to advert in this connection to the fact that on the 15th of September last Wilson authorized to be sent to the public press of New York a despatch which, in effect, is regarded as an unqualified denial that he had ever obtained from OAKES AMES or any other person the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, and to remark that the despatch was calculated to concey to the public an erroneous impression."

This acquits Mr. WILSON of the charge of bribery, but convicts him of a degree of stupidity utterly inconsistent with those great facts of his career which we have referred to above; and the committee go on to brand him with the brand of falsehood. He not only took Credit Mobilier stock in the name of his wife, but lied about it after the facts were revealed to the public.

In the eyes of some persons of old-fashion d conscientiousness this fault, palliated as it is by the committee, will constitute a lasting stain upon the character of the new Vice-President, but none will be rash enough to assert that it disqual fies him in the least degree for the second place in the new Administration, and no one will deny that he will be at home in presiding over the Senate as it is now constituted.

Free Passes.

While the whole country is shocked and alarmed by the revelations of the gigantic corruption in Congress, several of our State Legislatures are making a disturbance about the free railroad passes of their members. In Kansas the virtuous legislators decline to receive passes for the session, and insist on having them for the whole year. At Albany there was a great rage against President Warson of the Erie Railway because he sent them session passes only. At Trenton the same indignation was manifested for the same cause until a second communication was received from Mr. Watson, saving that he had dispovered that the law of New Jersey levies such an impost upon every railway passing through the State, exacting by statute a positive surrender of free passes granted for a whole year for every Representative and Senator; and that he proposed to obey

And now we hear from Harrisburg, where the railroads have long been supreme and Legislatures simply their agents, that an open rupture has been threatened between these harmonious parties. The Pennsylvania Railroad wanted the privilege of trebling the amount of its stock. This seemed too much to Gov HARTRANET. He notified the managers that if the bill should pass he would veto it. He was ready to let them double their stock, but as for trebling it, that was too much. Accordingly the question arose whether the bill could be passed over his veto; and on inquiry the lobby agent-Boon we believe is his name, and a very appropriate name, too-was informed that the thing could not be done. Thereupon he waxed wrath and told the disobedient legislators that if they persisted in such a breach of discipline all their free passes should be withdrawn. For a time the quarrel was hot; but we are happy to say that virtue triumphed and that the act was passed doubling but not trebling the stock, while every member of either House remains a peaceful deadhead as before.

In Nevada a bill has been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting this whole system of free passes; but considering that JOHN JONES is the Senator from that State by lawful purchase, there is little probability that it will become a law. Deadheadism rules the hour.

Some of the evidence given before the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge DE-LAHAY of Kansas, whose impeachment for habitual drunkenness has been ordered by the House of Representatives, is calculated to give a vivid idea of the standard of morality prevailing among men holding high official positions in the State which is represented in the United States Senate by the benevolent POMEROY and the virtuous CALDWELL. Among the witnesses who appeared before the committee was the Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS, who has been chosen Sens or to succeed POMEROY. He testified that he was a lawyer practising in Delahay's court. In one case in which he appeared, a case involving fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, he was very anxious to have the speedy decision of the Judge. It was necessary for the interests of his clients that certain processes or legal documents should be signed in open court, and it was a burden on his mind how to get the Judge to do so, as that functionary was in the habit of coming into the court in the morning and adjourning without permitting any business to be done. Finally, acting on the advice of several persons whom he had consulted Mr. INGALLS made an agreement with THOMAS A. Osborne, the present Governor of Kansas, and the son-in-law of the bibulous Judge, whereby OSBORNE was to receive the sum of five thou sand dollars if he was successful in getting his father-in-law to sign the desired papers. The day after the agreement was made the Judge went to the Court House after dark and signed the documents, and for procuring this action OSBORNE received from INGALLS a sixty-day draft, which INGALLS's clients refused to accept, whereupon OSBORNE instituted a suit against INGALLS for its payment. INGALIS de nied any personal liability in the matter, though he had made the agreement with OSBORNE, and it does not appear that the latter ever received the money. It was also in evidence that on one occasion Judge

ceived by the Government, the money being all used up in fees which were paid to the Judge's son-in-law or brother-in-law. It appears that the family influence was as potent within the limits of Judge DELAHAY'S jurisdiction as it is n the neighborhood of the White House. Gen. BUTLER, in reporting to the House the action of the Judiciary Committee, took pains to say that the most grievous charge brought against Judge DELAHAY was that his personal habits unfitted him for the judicial office; that he was intoxicated off the bench as well as on it. and that the committee did not report on his corrupt trans-actions, which, under the present circumstances of the Credit Mobilier party, was perhaps prudent on the part of the committee. But enough has become known in regard to this humiliating case to show the lack of moral sense existing and which might be expected to exist, among the Administration politicians of a State which has endured for years the corrupting leadership of such a man as Senator POMEROY.

The anxiety of the so-called Peace Commissioner appointed to negotiate with the Modocs to keep his proceedings concealed from the representatives of the press may be easily accounted for. Mr. MEACHAM, who is the Commissioner sent from Washington, was Indian Agent at Yanlox Reservation at the time the odocs allege they were starved, and JESSE APPLEGATE, who appears to be associated with Mr. MEACHAM in the discharge of his duties, is onnected with the family of the same name who are charged with perpetrating gross frauds in distributing to these Indians Government supplies. Some new scandalous feature of this wretched Modoc business comes to light almost

The Times continues its contributions to he history of the revolution in the Eric Railway by which JAY GOULD was sold out and turned out. According to this authority \$300,000 was paid to Mr. F. A. LANE as a consideration for the sale and delivery of JAY GOULD, and this sum was divided as follows:

JOHN HILTON...... Total. \$300,000

In addition to this, according to the Times, Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT also paid \$450,000 to Gen. Sickles and others, as fol-DANIEL SICKLES GEORGE CROUCH

Total We are very far from vouching for the accuracy f either of these lists, though we believe that \$300,000 was actually the arrount received by Mr. LANE. It is also believed that \$125,000 was paid by the same parties to Gen. SICKLES, and \$50,000 OUCH; and Mr. LANE himself is to GEORE he statement that F. G. GARDINER and W. A. O'DOHERTY each received \$25,000. On Mr. CHARLES DAY had \$25,000 and Mr. S. L. M BARLOW \$87,500 and JAMES MCHENRY \$87,500 for their services in the same transaction is entirely incorrect. The public should also remember that these expenditures were made by British stockholders in the Erie Company who found the price of the stock consequent upon the revolution, and the sums expended have not, so

Some of the California journals are en gaged in a controversy over the question who is entitled to the ignominy of beving assisted in the election of Effigy SARGENT to the United States Senate. The Sacramento Union, which has been cused of having contributed its influence to the injudicious elevation of this attorney of the Central Pacific Railroad to a chair in the Senate, tries to excuse itself by saving that if it did make SARGENT it has never claimed any credit for it, and that it should not "be held responsible for any misdeeds of the creature after it has condemned them." Mr. SARGENT can certainly boast of having an appreciative constituency.

far as we are aware, ever been demanded from

the present officers of the Eric Company or paid

Our readers will remember the case of Capt. Colvoconesses of the navy, who was killed at Bridgeport after his life had been insured for the sum of \$300,000. It has been believed that the insurance company would resist the payment of the policy, but we learn that the New one policy of \$10,000, on the ground that the policy contained a clause providing that death by suicide should not constitute a bar to the payment. This payment suggests a most interesting question, and seems to set aside the most important doubt in the case. This is the question. whether the suicide of Capt. Colvocoresses, supposing that he really died by that means was a fraudulent suicide; that is to say, not committed in a genuine state of uncontrollable insanity, but from a sane, deliberate, and calmly reasoned purpose to enrich his hefrs by his death. Of course when a life insurance com pany agrees to pay, even if the insured should die by suicide, they mean suicide committed in a state of mental abberration, when the insured is not responsible for his acts. Of such a condition of mind, however, there is no evidence in the case of Capt. Colvocoresses. Indeed. we do not know that the evidence proves suicide at all, but it certainly cannot prove an honest, crazy suicide, which is the only class of self-murder that an insurance company would not regard as constituting a barrier against a claim for the amount of a policy.

The charges against WINCHESTER BRIT-TON, District Attorney of Kings county, were presented to Gov. Dix by the President and secretary of the Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn, acting for and under the instruction of that committee. Judge Morris and Col. A. C. Davis accompanied the deputation by particular request, merely to explain to the Governor any legal questions that might be involved.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company propose to extend their line to Chicago by a route which, leaving their main line at Havana, Ohio, will follow a course about midway be tween the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne roads. Already eighty-nine miles of the extension are graded west of Havana, and it is expected that the remaining distance to Chicago, about 175 miles, will be graded the present season, and will be put in operation as soon thereafter as possible, thus connecting Lake Michigan and Chesapeake Bay by a continuous line of railway under one management.

The journals of the country generally speak of the present Secretary of the Navy as Secon Robeson. The reason is obvious. Dazzled by a \$500,000 " present to a lady." Robeson ook \$93,000 from the Treasury in direct violation of law and gave it to SECOR. Hence he is best known and will continue to be known by the appellation of SECOR ROBESON until he sinks

back into his natural obscurity. Notwithstanding the numerous warnings afforded by accidents in the coal mines during ormer years, it appears there must still be shocking degree of pegligence or indifference to the safety of human life in the management of the Pennsylvania collieries. In a portion only of the anthracite fields of that State, one hun dred and fifty-three men were killed, and four hundred and sixty-two wounded last year Eighty-four widows and two hundred and eighty-three orphans have been left during the ame period to mourn husband or father killed in the mines while laboring for their support These figures refer only to the coal fields of Schuylkill, Columbia, Dauphia, and Northumberland counties, and the eastern district of Luzerne. It would be unpleasant to think that the penuriousness of coal owners in failing to provide suitable protection against the dangers always incident to mining was the cause of a large portion of these human sacrifices, but it is impossible to believe that such wholesale DELAHAY collected \$32,000 belonging to the Uni- | destruction of life was unavoidable.

WHE IS RASSETT PRONERADED

methior financious about the Conduct of the Ways and Means Committee Their Clork Accused under Oath of Trafficking in the Committee's Secrets.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There is certainly mething suspicious about the conduct of the Ways and Means Committee in reference to investigations they have been ordered to make this session. First, there are the charges which were made against their clerk, George A. Bas-sett. One Clinton Colgate testified positively that this man Bassett offered his services through him to the New York Stock Exchange for \$250 per month during the session of Congress and a contingent fee of \$5,000, to be paid hould be put through their job, which was to secure legislation relieving borrowed capital of the tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. a month. At the time this offer was made to him by Bassett Colgate narrated the facts connected with it to Mr. Denny, Chairman of the Law Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, as well as to . S. Cox. Now, what do the committee do? They call

Bassett, who denies in toto the charge. He

swears that he had no such conversation with

Colgate and that he is positive he made no such

Bassett, who denies in toto the charge. He swears that he had no such conversation with Colgate and that he is positive he made no such proposition, "Because," he said, "I am not in the habit of making such propositions." The committee rest satisfied with this, and I understand entirely exouerate their clerk on his own testimony, although they find that the statements made by Colgate in regard to Judge Snerman were corroborated in every particular by the testimony of others, and even by Sherman himself. Why, then, do they discredit Colgate's testimony in rolation to their clerk?

It is a notorious fact that this man Bassett has practised a system of blackmail on everybody who has had any interest in the legislation emanating from the Committee on Ways and Means, and on every person who wanted to obtain information as to the action of the committee. He has made it a practice ever since he became clerk of this important committee to sell contraband information to New York and Philadelphia bankers and merchants. He has also uniformly refused to give any information to newspaper correspondents unless he was paid for it. There are at least half a dozen correspondents here to whom he has made propositions to sell information forbidden to be given by the committee. I know that he has been in the pay of Messrs. Swift & Courgay, match manufacturers of Wilmington, Del., and that he has demanded of them, in addition to various sums which they paid him for looking after their interests last session, a fee of \$500 for hurrying up their bushness. I know this, because I have seen within the last two days a letter from this firm to their attorney in the city, in which they make a statement to this effect, and the same facts were also told me by the attorney and were published in The Sun nearly a month since. I know also that Bassett received a regular since were also told me by the attorney and that the regularity furnished them in advance with all the important information which he obtained as clerk of the committee.

These f

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Drama.

The principal dramatic novelty an unced for this week is the appearance of Mr. J. Florence as Obenreizer in " No Thoroughfare," at Booth's Theatre this evening. The drama is founded on the well-known story by Charles Dickens, and is arranged in a prologue and five acts. When it was originally produced at the Broadway Theatre Mr. Florence played the same part. His engagement at Booth's will continue but two weeks longer. Mr. and Mrs. Boucleault follow him on Monday, March 17 in Mr. Boucleault's new drama of Irish life, enthe author's best work. It is not necessary the author's best work. It is not necessary, however, that he should surpass his past achievements as a dramatist in order to insure success; if he has only equalled some of them, the new play will be warmly welcomed. "Under the Gaslight" is announced for reproduction at the Grand Opers House, although Broughing It" continues on the bills for the Present.

It is said that a play by Mrs. Sheridan Shook It is said that a play by Mrs. Sheridan Shook, entitled "Without a Heart," will soon be brought out at the Union Square Theatre, and that Miss Agnes Ethel will appear as the heroine. The recent performance given by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association at this theatre was so successful that the members have determined to give a series of similar entertainments in the spring for the benefit of The Poor Children's Summer Pienic Fund.

The only indication of the withdrawal of "Leo and Lotos," which is still played nightly to full houses, is furnished by the announcement that a realistic drama is in preparation at Niblo's, "illustrating the perils and dangers of frontier.

life."

The bill at Wood's Museum for this week comprises "Neck and Neck" in the afternoon and "Daylight and Gaslight" for the evening performence. Athe 8s. James Theatre Buckley and Sharpley's Burlesque Troupe begin a season of Ethiopian ministrelay this evening. The San Francisco Ministrels have just closed an apparently profitable engagement at this house.

Jerusalem, the Golden, will so, long as the world remains, be an object of vivid interest o the poet, the painter, and to every Christian Aside from its bistoric interest it is a very Aside from its historic interest it is a very picturesque city. Selous's pictures show what the city was in the days of its ancient grandeur and what it is at the present time. They are to be exhibited this evening at the church corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue for the benefit of the Palestine exploration fund, and are to have the additional benefit of an illustrative lecture by the Rev. Dr. Crooby and some remarks by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the President of the association. These gentlemen, it is aimost unnecessary to say, are among the foremost of our hibbheal scholars, and have devoted especial attention to the history and geography of the Holy Land.

A Grand Smash Up of Indictments. From the Walkins Expres

A Grand Smash Up of Indictments.

From the Walkins Express.

The county of Schuyler has thrown New York, and all the other counties of the State completely into the shade on legal technicalities! All the indictments found at the Oyer and Terminer of last December, have gone overboard at a single swoop!

It seems that a juror was drawn out of the names returned from the town of Hector by the name of Daniel A. Spaulding, whose name by strange mishap was changed in the notice to appear to David A. Spaulding, and as the constable could find no such man, but did find one David H. Spaulding, he left the notice with him. He appeared, was sworn in, and served without the mistake being discovered. This fact it was claimed by counsel was fatal to all the indictments, and numerous authorities were cited. It was a queer dilemma in which Judge Freer found himself; and his decision was reserved until Tuesday morning, when he declared all the indictments illegal and void, and ordered the discharge of all parties concerned. "Oh, what a scene was there, my countrymen!" Some thirty or more indictments, about twenty of which were for violations of the excise law, all down in a row, whose subjects were restored to liberty and. "innocence," with the county jall staring them in the face, by a wrong man having accidentally and honestly biundered, or been blundered into the Grand Jury room! Did the like of this ever occur before in the State of New York? A thousand dollars expense gone to the winds, and no fines or punishments to show for it!

Still there was no other alternative. It would not have been safe to try, convict, and punishmen under such indictments. If one illegal juror is admissable two or any other number would be on the same principle. Law is law, and the county would have incurred endless litigations: writs of habeas corpus would have been the order of the day, and actions for false imprisonment interminable. The result is ludicrous—really laughable; and as the nolle proseguir followed the opinion of the Court, the te

Judge Freer, Kellogg, and Dundec Bill Hause, Went up in the bench to try Lady Graves; *A plea in abatement was put, at the case, And away went thirty poor miserable knaves.

Away they all flew from the grip of the law, All feeling decidedly frisky, For all had expected the halter to draw Round their necks, for dealing in whiskey.

There once was a David who a great giant slew, But our David who sat on the Jury. Made a hole big enough to bet the rogues thre', And slaughtered indictments like fury.

The Power of the Independent Press.

The excitement which prevails throughout the country with regard to the forty million robbery, and which has at last succeeded in making itself felt at Washington, is attributable directly to the power of the press, applied honestly and earnestly, with intelligence and persistence. The Credit Mobilier fraud was brought forward by THE NEW YORK NUN during the late campaign, and to the boldness and determination of that paper are the people indebted for the fact that Congressmen who then denied all complicity with the swindle are new convicted at the bar of public opinion, and the enermity of the fraud beep made matter of efficies record.

MARFIELD'S LATEST.

Through a Bill Paying \$15,000 for Rept of Buildings Erected with Money Stolen from the Government-Barefaced Falschood on the Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.-Yesterday when he Deficiency Appropriation bill was under onsideration in the House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Randall objected to the following ection : "To enable the Secretary of the Intefor to pay John W. Wright for rent of building under lease dated May 20, 1870, \$13,500; and to pay John W. Wright and Thomas Lewis for rent of building, under lease dated June 2. 1870, \$1,500, making a total sum of \$15,000." Mr. Randall stated that this man Wright had defrauded the Government of large sums of money while acting as agent for the Government and certain Indians, under Secretary Harlan, and this money had been withheld to in part reimburse the Government. The readers of THE SUN will remember the story of frauds on Indiana volunteers in the Indian Territory pubished last September. This is the same John W. Wright who was then shown by undoubted evidence to have defrauded the Indians and the overnment out of \$283,517.38. Yet when Mr Randall referred to these facts Credit Mobilier Garfield, who had charge of the bill as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, declared that this money, the \$15,000 rent, had only been withheld pending set against Wright, that Wright had been tried on these charges and acquitted, and hence the rent could no longer be retained.

Wright had been tried on these charges and acquitted, and hence the rent could no longer be retained.

Mr. Garfield must have known that he was uttering a deliberate falsehood when he said this. The buildings which the Interior Department rented of Wright were built out of the proceeds of his robbery of the Government. He was never tried, and consequently could not have been acquitted, as Garfield declared. The civil suits against him were at his request submitted to arbitration, but his attorney made such absurd propositions that Mr. Chandler, the representative of the Government, by direction of the Attorney-General, withdrew from the arbitration. This at the time was claimed by Harlan's organ, the Daily Chronicle, as a great triumph for Wright as well as for the Christian statesman who was implicated with him; but Mr. Chandler authorized the publication in the Republican of this city an emphatic denial of all the Chronicle claimed, and said the Government had not surrendered, waived, or released its claims against Wright in any particular; on the contrary, it would maintain them both by civil and criminal suits.

In the face of these facts Garfield had the audacity to assort on the floor of the House that Wright had been acquitted. But then,

audacity to assert on the floor of the House that Wright had been acquitted. But then since his remarkable testimony before Poland's committee, the country will not be surprised.

On to Congress !

On to Congress! hasten all men! Whatsoever be your position— On to Congress! great and small men, To change or better your condition. 'Tis the mart, the hall o' commerce, House of call, and bench for traders, Cursed be he that takes it from us, Cursed all privilege invaders.

Mines, and mills, and coal and iron, Sweeter than the song of syren Are the jobs of Congress schemers. Repeal a tax, increase a tax,
And subsidize, or loan an income,
All the Senatorial backs Closely shut their eyes, or wink 'em.

As the lobby gives the law, sir-And a bargain is a bargain— Conscience rules the man of straw, s' Truth or honesty's a jargon. Colfax leaving, Wilson coming, Ames, the stout, leads on the crew. See! Judge Sherman boldly drumming As New York bids him to do. Patterson, devout and learned.

Harlan, bounteous friend to ail, Sure they'll keep what they have carned, Kelley, a receipt will scrawl. Bully Butler can exculpate Violence, or fraud, or wrong, Beat it into each numbskuli pate; Who'll out wag a lawyer's tongue?

If denials are of service Will give all that you require Point to "character long standing," Show that "calumny don't pay"— Moral trumpets are the band in Which this gent is used to play. How to screen 'em, how to clean 'em,

Blindfold over-curious eyes, flatch up lies, and never mean 'em To be known as downright lies. Rally all the moral party ! A party's crime the party shades Be the sin the very evil

You have roared and raved at of:, Party spirit courts the devil, Honest men are antiquated, Crotchet-fed, and dreamers vain, For the set whose ways are plain. Party tactics bring us plunder-

Each man has his honest price-Self negation is a blunder-Virtue does not pay like vice. So on to Congress, hasten all mes Whatsoever be your position--On to Congress! great and small men. To change or better your condition ! JOHN SMALL.

The Stokes Stay - Explanation of Counsel.

SIR: I will thank you very much to correct an error which appears in an editorial of your journal of this date in relation to a stay of proceedings in the Stokes case. stated that "his counsel, Mr. Dos Passos, is said to have labored under the erroneous impression that it was not requisite to serve the stay." Such a statement was published in several of the daily newspapers. I believe, but in a less conspicuous newspapers. I believe, but in a less conspicuous and definite shape than in your paper, and like a good many other false rumors and reports which have from time to time been circulated concerning the case. Het it pass unnoticed. The truth is that the statute concerning stays of proceedings was not overlooked nor its plain language misinterpreted. His counsel knew that the Sheriff should be notified; but the filing of the writ of error and service of the certificate of the Clerk on the Sheriff was purposely withheld by counsel until the District Attorney had completed making the judgment record, which was very voluminous. The advisability of having the judgment record completed before hing the writ of error, and consequently serving a certificate of the stay, which cannot be obtained from the Clerk until the writ is fried, will at once be appreciated by the intelligent gentleman who wrote the editorial, if it is not by the inajority of your readers.

As a matter of extreme precaution, the day after obtaining the stay, I exhibited the same to Mr. Joel Stevens, the other Deputy Sheria, Mr. Brennan being absent vens, the other Deputy Sheria, Mr. Brennan being absent serve a formal certificate on that I should not serve a formal certificate on that I should not serve a formal certificate on the experimental certificate in that I should not serve a formal certificate on the experimental duty to home the treuble and expense of making preparations for an event which he knew would not raise the stay, "you will perceive by the above that it is one the stay," you will perceive by the above that it is one the stay," you will perceive by the above that it is one the stay, "or will perceive by the above that it is one the stay," you will perceive by the above that it is one the stay, "you will perceive by the above that it is one the stay." You will perceive by the above that it is one the stay, "you will perceive by the above that it is one that the concerns the present case is useless and uncalled for. Very respectfully yo and definite shape than in your paper, and like a

New Fuss in Long Island City-The Police

Department in an Uproar. Long Island City was excited on Saturday by the trial of Sergeant McManus of the Hunter's Point police on the charge of attempting to levy blackmail. Mrs. Root's house having been robbed, she applied to the sergeant for a detective. He told her that there were no detectives in the department, as the authorities had made no appropriation to pay them. She asked whether one could be had and what the cost would be. The sergeant replied that she might secure the services of a detective, and that the cost might be \$5 or even \$25, of a detective, and that the cost might be \$5 or even \$25, owing to circumstances. Mrs. Root then went to Police Commissioner Davern to ask whether he would assist her in her effort to produce a detective officer's services, and she incidentally spoke of her conversation with Sergeant. McManus. The Commissioner thereupon preferred the charge against the sergeant.

The case was tried on Saturday, and the decision was reserved. Mrs. Root testified that the sergeant did not ask her for money, and that she did not think he meant to defraud her. There was no testimony sustaining the Commissioner's charge, and yet it is believed that Sergeant McManus is to be dismissed. This belief is founded upon the political color of the case. A short time ago commissioner Danvern took a laborer from a history and made him a roundsman. The name of the commissioner promotions shall be made from the ranks; there shall promotion shall be made from the ranks; the class the condemant's appointment was illegal. But the law woods had been only by removing the incumbent.

Sergeant McManus has the reputation of being a valuable acquisition to the Long Island City police. He has the confidence of the entire community. No one, not even Mrs. Root, believes that he is guilty.

"Gold Pens." Foley's celebrated gold pens, the finest and est, 2 Astor House, opposite Heraid office. Sold by all

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the Sun building offers many advantages to depositors.—Adv.

EXPOSING THE JUGGLERS.

THE BREAKING UP OF DR. GOR. DON'S GHOST SHOP.

The Gobiles that were Shown Yesterday is Apollo Hall — One Spiritual Exhibition that Commended Itself to the Ordinary Mind—The Last of Gordon. The wonderful exhibitions of Dr. H. C. fordon in his spiritual cathedral, 406 Fourth ave-

ue, have long been a stumbling block to gennine and earnest Spiritualists. While it has been renerally admitted that he is a medium of great ower, suspicions have been rife among the rethren that he combined with his medium ship chariatanism calculated to bring disgrace upon the religion. Four gentlemen, members of the Apollo Hall Conference, had determined to expose the fraud, if fraud there was, and for this purpose they became an amateur vigilance committee. These men were A. T. Thurber, who for months had been a firm believer in Dr. Gordon and his spirit bride, and Messrs. Robinson, Watson, and Moore.

The Doctor's exhibition room is the centre chamber, about twenty feet long by fifteen broad. The walls are hung with festoons of tissue paper, very tastefully arranged, and the only furniture is a luxurious téte-à-tête, upholstered in scarlet satin. There are two closets in the room, but each is in full view of the spectators, so that no use can be made of them in the per-formances. The floor is carpeted with Brussels, and a thorough investigation fails to reveal any trap doors.

To the rear of this room is a small alcove containing an altar. The opening to the altar is about ten feet wide, leaving about two and a half feet on each side hidden from view. On the right side of this hidden space, facing the altar, is a door leading to the stairway, and directly opposite another door opening into the sleeping room of the medium. The altar is constructed and furnished like an ordinary Roman Catholic altar. Six large candles tower aloft in the centre, and smaller ones are placed at all available points. Mysterious bottles are disributed here and there, and a copy of the "New Postament as revised by the spirits" lies in the centre. The walls are decorated with numerous scrolls bearing inscriptions from this spirit

PREPARING FOR THE RAID. Last Wednesday night the four marauders en-tered the sacred precincts which the doctor styles "the sanctuary of the deceased White." It was arranged that one of ther should, if possible, gain a seat at the end of the table pearest the altar. The two chairs which covered this position were, however, both appropriated by lady friends of the medium, and propriated by lady friends of the medium, and accordingly Dr. Robinson took the next seat, while his friends grouped around him, ready to cooperate in the raid as soon as he gave the signal. The ubiquitous "Harry," the general factorium and accomplice of Dr. Gordon, sat just inside the room devoted to the altar, and dictated the "conditions" necessary to a perfect result.

result.

The Doctor passed through the usual twitchings with which the visitors to his seances are familiar, and finally a "spirit head" appeared at the altar. The bishop advanced to the screen, holdley the head, which nodded continually. It was recognized by weeping friends, and the show was seemingly successful. Many more heads were produced, and finally a blackfaced and turbaned figure appeared. It was the face which had already been recognized by a colored gentleman as that of his wife.

STRUGGLING FOR A SPIRIT HEAD. STRUGGLING FOR A SPIRIT HEAD.

STRUGGLING FOR A SPIRIT HEAD.

When the Doctor approached the screen with this head Dr. Robinson made a spring. He cleared the corner of the table with a bound, and before the "bishop" had recovered from his astonishment or his trance, the intruder's hand had lighted on the spirit head. Harry sprang to the protection of his master and grasped Dr. Robinson by his coat'tails, while Dr. Gordon fied into his back room with his spirit head still in his hand. A struggle then ensued between Dr. Robinson and Harry, in which the the raider proved victorious. He followed Dr. Gordon into his room, closely pursued by Harry, Meantime, Mr. Thurber had jumped on the table, and so gained the room sacred to Bishop White and the spirits. He followed his companion to the inner room. The company which had assembled were in a state of indescribable confusion. The women said it was sacrilege, and the men stood awestruck. Loud words could be heard in the back room, and some of the women were so frightened that they tried to escape. Prudent Harry, however, had becked

could be heard in the back room, and some of the women were so frightened that they tried to escape. Prudent Harry, however, had locked all the doors, and so they were forced to remain until the hall was closed. CAPTURING THE SPIRIT HEAD. When Dr. Robinson reached the back room he found Dr. Gordon stuffing the head into a cask. He seized the head, which proved to be simply a stuffed mask, and Dr. Gordon turned and field. He had in his arms a large bundle, and unlecking a door he disappeared. Dr. Robinson went directly before the altar, and holding up his trophy displayed it to the spectators. One ledy, who seemed determined to stand by her fallen dol, said that the raiders had brought the head with them to injure Dr. Gordon. She saw the

idol, said that the raiders had brought the head with them to injure Dr. Gordon. She saw the spirit head disappear before the sacringlous hand of Dr. Robinson had touched it.

Stimulated by their partial success, the four men now proceeded to search the house for new proofs of the medium's duplicity. They went up the stairs to the third flight. Here they found a woman whom they suspect as the principal accomplice in the frauds. They asked for the Doctor, but she said she had not seen him. At length a lodger on the same floor, aroused by the noise, opened his door and said that Dr. Gordon had gone up stairs.

Up another flight of stairs the raiders went, and there in a small room they found the earthly representative of flishop White. He still wore his priestly garments, and he was quaking with fear. For a time he pretended to be entranced, and said that the whole catastrophe was a freak of the spirks. His pursuers quickly brought him to his senses, however. They told him that unless he made a full confession, they would arrest him for obtaining money under false pretences. He proved a coward, and owned up to everything. Seven more heads were found in this room, and the famous "spirit oride," whose beauty has bewildered hundreds in the last year, pretty "Nettle Crampton," with a large gash on her left cheek, was carried down stairs in a bundle under the arm of Mr. Thurber. These additional trophes were displayed to the spectators, and the exposure was complete.

WHAT THE SPIRITLALISIS SAY.

WHAT THE SPIRITUALISTS SAY. WHAT THE SPIRITIALISIS SAY.

The raiders remained in Dr. Gorden's rooms until i2 o'clock, and he expressed deep penitence for his misdeeds. He promised if not arrested to give up his sences in this city, and never again to impose on the credulity of Spiritualists by the exhibition of spirit heads. He was warned that the evidence of his fraid would be displayed in the conference in Apollo Hall on Sunday, and as an assurance of his penitence he gave up part of his bishop's robes to be shown with the trophies.

gave up part of his bishop's robes to be shown with the trophies.

The news of this raid spread with marvelleus rapidity among the Spiritualists, and a large number gathered at the conference in Apolio Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Thurber opened the proceedings by telling the above story. Ho was listened to with extreme interest, and when the episode of the capture of pretty Netta Crampton was related, the audients burst into uncontrollable laughter. Mr. Thurber concluded: "I want to brand this rascal Gordon as a dis-

"I want to brand this rascal Gordon as a dehonest medium and unworthy to give any more
séances in New York. [Cheers.] I am a firm
believer in Spiritualism, and it is because I am
that I want to expose any fraud perpetrated in
its name. I have no confidence in Gordon. If
saw him carried around this room in the air
would not believe in him. I have been fooled
by a scoundrel, and I have come here to own it
like a man."

THE SPIRIT BRIDE.

As Mr. Thurber concluded, a man was seen

As Mr. Thurber concluded, a man was seen standing near the stage. His hand was stretched out and he wore a loose flowing cloak. He twitched for several moments, and acted in every respect precisely like Dr. Gordon when he pretends to be under the influence. Suddenly a beautiful face appeared above his arm. A bridal veil was thrown over the head, and it nodded and bowed on all sides. A large gash was visible on the left cheek. Why, that's Nettle, said a voice. "Yes," said the man, turning suddenly, "that's Nettle," As he spoke he threw the figure on the stage, and there lay the spirible ride, a mere lump of rags.

After this the faces of Napoleon, of the colored woman, and of two other figures were shown.

After this the faces of Napoleon, of the colored woman, and of two other figures were shown. The party had captured eight, but only ever exhibited. Each one was recognized by somebody in the audience as having been seen in 17. Gordon's scances. One had been recognized sher grandmother by a woman present. The garment of Bishop White was also shown said much merriment.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH HIM?

"I told the Doctor," said Dr. Robinson, "that he could have this back again when we gaiready to give it to him. Just now we want to hold it over him as a terror."

"Will you be explicit," said a gentleman, "and tell the reporters of what religion the men are who have exposed the fraud?"

"They are Apolio Hail Spiritualists," was the who have exposed the fraud?"
"They are Apollo Hall Spiritualists," was the

answer.

"I understand," said another, "that Dr. Gerdon said last night that these things were taked there by his enemies.

Dr. Robinson—If Dr. Gordon asserts that again either in public or private, I shall take legal for ceedings against him.

ceedings against him.
Several speakers followed, some of whose pleaded for charity for Dr. Gordon; but the stitument of the meeting was well expressed in the concluding remarks of Mrs. Mitchell:
"Arrest him and defend your religion, put him in the Tombs and let him learn a lesson to the glory of God, of Spiritualism, and of his manity."